ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention intends to provide a manufacturing method for a plasma display panel, so as to overcome problems associated with a withstanding voltage of a dielectric glass layer.

As can be seen from Fig. 6 (c), glass particles have angular shapes after grinding with a grinder, but as the surface of them has been melted, they are converted into spheroids. Those glass particles can get wet evenly, so that a binder 64 evenly adheres to the surface of a glass particle 63 when a glass paste including the glass particles is applied to the surface of a substrate. In this case, there is a scarce possibility for a gas, generated by baking the binder, to remain in the form of bubbles in a formed dielectric glass layer. As shown in Fig. 6(d), there are fewer bubbles AH remaining in a completed dielectric glass layer than in a dielectric glass layer of Fig. 6(b).

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(54) Title: PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL PRODUCTION METHOD

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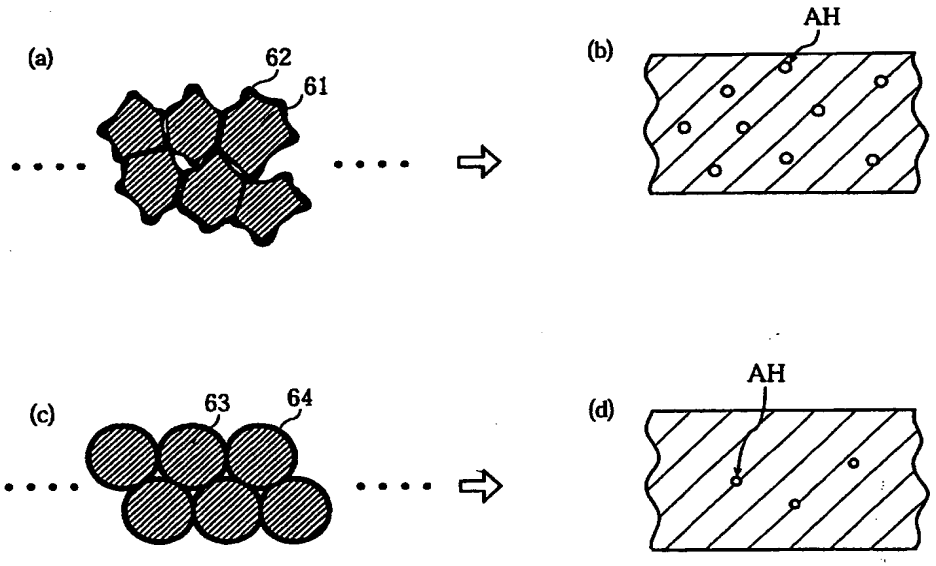

(57) Abstract: A plasma display panel production method for combating a problem with the withstand voltage of a dielectric glass layer. Surface-fusion-treated glass particles (63) are almost in a spherical shape because the squarish portions of glass particles (61) just after crushed by a crusher have been smoothed out. Since such surface-fusion-treated glass particles provide a uniform wettability on particle surfaces, a binder (64) is uniformly deposited on the surfaces of glass particles (63) when glass powder has been printed, thus reducing the possibility of combustion gas remaining in a dielectric glass layer as bubbles. The finished dielectric glass layer has fewer bubbles (AH), as shown in Fig. 6(d), than that shown in Fig. 6(b).

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